



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

SOME RECENT OBSERVATIONS OF NOVA GEMINORUM 2.

Occasional photographs of the spectrum of *Nova Geminorum* taken during the year have shown some interesting changes in the relative intensities of certain of the bright bands. The most important of these is the Rydberg hydrogen line at $\lambda 4687$. As early as May, 1912, this line was fairly bright and well defined. During that summer, however, it must have decreased greatly in brightness, as photographs taken in August and September showed mere traces of it. In November, however, it became bright again and ever since that time it has remained a prominent feature of the spectrum, gradually gaining in intensity. The two nebular bands at about $\lambda 4612$ and $\lambda 4641$ have also fluctuated widely. In April, 1913, the $\lambda 4641$ band was very strong and the $\lambda 4612$ band very weak, while in October the $\lambda 4612$ band was considerably the stronger of the two. The regular hydrogen bands have shown a steady decrease in intensity during the observations and the principal nebular bands have shown an increase.

The most recent photograph, taken on October 12th, shows the nebular bands at $\lambda 5007$ and $\lambda 4364$ as the strongest features of the spectrum and $\lambda 4959$, $\lambda 4687$, and $\lambda 4612$ of about equal intensity, the first being slightly the strongest. The hydrogen lines $H\delta$, $H\gamma$ and $H\beta$ are all comparatively faint. A band near $\lambda 4520$ is nearly as bright as $H\gamma$. These bands, with the nebular band at about $\lambda 4641$, which is somewhat fainter than $\lambda 4687$, are all of the conspicuous features of the spectrum. A very faint continuous spectrum is visible.

All of the bright bands are from 20 to 30 Ångstrom units wide and show absorption lines passing through their centers. This has been a characteristic feature of the Nova spectrum since early in its history.

W. S. ADAMS,

A. KOHLSCHÜTTER.

NEW EQUIPMENT FOR THE CHABOT OBSERVATORY.

On account of the constant increase of electric lights, and the encroachment of high buildings, it has become necessary to move the Chabot Observatory. The matter was urged before the Oakland Board of Education, and it unanimously agreed to move the observatory out of the business section to a favor-